**3rd Strategic Innovation Platform Meeting Report of**

**Basona Worena Woreda**

**Temesgen Alene, Shimelis Mengistu and Amhaeyesus Belete**



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The Africa Research in Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING) program comprises three research-for-development projects supported by the United States Agency for International Development as part of the U.S. government’s Feed the Future (FtF) initiative.

Through action research and development partnerships, Africa RISING will create opportunities for smallholder farm households to move out of hunger and poverty through sustainably intensified farming systems that improve food, nutrition, and income security, particularly for women and children, and conserve or enhance the natural resource base.

The three projects are led by the International Livestock Research Institute (in the Ethiopian Highlands) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (in West Africa and East and Southern Africa). The International Food Policy Research Institute leads an associated project on monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment.

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**Introduction**

[Africa RISING in Ethiopian highlands](http://africa-rising.net/where-we-work/ethiopian-highlands/) is a research for development project that focus on **s**ystem interventions in the crop-and-livestock mixed farming system in four big regions (Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNPR). The project understands the need for engaging various research and development partners in addressing system interventions. For this the project established and support innovation platforms at field sites for cooperation and co-learning**.** The platforms are supported to facilitate meaningful and effective interactions that prioritize, guide, and evaluate the various research and development processes specific to the sites. The platforms started helping connect farmers to profitable and efficient value chains for the main commodities. The members of the platforms are contributing in designing, implementing, evaluating project activities and disseminate and communicate research findings though regular meetings and farmers field days.

**Innovation platforms and farmer research groups**

Innovation platforms (IPs) have been formed at all the research sites. The platforms aim to nurture linkages among farming communities, the Africa RISING research teams and other public and private actors working in the areas. They work at three levels:

1. At Woreda (district) level, strategic IPs support Kebele platforms and farmer research groups. They bring together stakeholders to support wider adoption of innovations.
2. At Kebele level, operational platforms oversee local research activities, foster integration among the farmer research groups, and promote alignment of local on-farm research with district priorities.
3. Farmer research groups are like innovation clusters. They involve all farmers who are active around specific clusters of research activities – such as forage production, water delivery or varietal improvement. The roles of these groups are expected to expand to promote scaling of innovation to wider groups of farmers.

Regular IP meetings are held at strategic and operational level for sharing and communicating research findings. This report aims to share one of the strategic IP meeting that was organized in one of the project site called Basona Worena Woreda, Amhara region.

Third strategic IP meeting was held on 12th June 2015 in Debre Birhan town, the capital of North Shewa zone, where almost all the offices of the target Woreda are located. The focus of the meeting was to present newly proposed action research activities to be carried out by Africa RISING project and its partners in 2015 cropping season to local partners and to get important comments, suggestions and recommendations from meeting participants.

Basona Worena Woreda 3rd Strategic IP meeting

Venue: Eva hotel meeting hall, Debre Birhan

**Participants from CGIAR centers:**

* Hadiya Seid (ICRAF)
* Yetsedaw Aynewa (ICARDA)
* Dereje Tirfessa (CIMMYT)
* Ketema Alemu (ICRISAT)
* Aberra Adie (ILRI)
* Dr. Nigussie Tadesse (ICARDA)
* Biyensa Gurmessa (CIAT)
* Kalpana Sharma (CIP)

**Facilitator** – Temesgen Alene (Africa RISING Site Coordinator) and Aberra Adie (ILRI)

**Minute takers**: Shimelis Mengistu and Temesgen Alene

**Objectives of the meeting:**

* The meeting was organized with the objective of presenting new on-farm research activities to be conducted in 2015 main cropping season and collecting feedbacks and comments from participant IP members.
* To identify possible option that lead for proper implementation of newly proposed and selected action research activities.

**Meeting Agenda**

The meeting was started by welcoming and introducing the day agenda by Temesgen Alene. Temesgen addressed in his speech that the meeting aims to review newly proposed on-farm research activities as presented by each research protocol owners and to get important feedbacks and comments from meeting participants. He encouraged active participation by all IP members to exchange knowledge as well as contribute important innovative ideas that promote effective implementation of proposed activities.

Endale Lemma, head of Woreda office of agriculture, gave official opening remark for the meeting by elaborating the importance of the platform for the stakeholders to share and learn based on evidences generated from the action research activities. He encouraged participants to actively participate and benefit most out of it. About 33 strategic IP members coming from 17 different organizations moving within the Woreda participated on this meeting.

Temesgen and Aberra were facilitating the whole day meeting. Temesgen introduced the agenda and invited participants to introduce each other. All participant stand and mentioned their organization and their title in their organization for other participants.

After a brief introduction of each participant’s presentation of research protocols by representatives from the respective CG centers, questions, comments and discussion was made as follows:-

**Presentation of research protocols**

**ICRISAT Research Protocols**

Ketema Alemu from ICRISAT presented three different research protocols with the following titles

* Reaching wider communities with stratified land quality based fertilizer recommendation in Ethiopia.
* Farm typology based interventions for improved nutrition, income and resilience in Africa RISING sites, Ethiopia.
* Chickpea Interventions for Intensification of Crop-livestock Systems of Ethiopia, Field crops varietal selection and management.

Ketema on his presentation mentioned that farmer selection would be random and land selection would also be based on strata. Ketema also remarked that previous custom of using DAP and urea fertilizer was not according to the soil’s fertilizer requirement (most of the time excess of the soil requirement) Based on this, different comments were given from participants followed by Ketema’s presentation.

**Discussion on ICRISAT research protocols**

Hot discussion was made concerning approach of site selection approach and chickpea participatory varietal selection.

Beza soil science researcher from Debre Birhan agricultural research center commented that random selection of farmers may not lead to get representative of different soil types. Soil test based selection is better than strata based site selection to get approximately better representative site for each soil type in the study area. Therefore, following soil test based selection approach will give better site selection output. He also commented that the final output of this study will be fertilizer recommendation for landscape but now a days soil test based fertilizer recommendation is getting much attention.

Beza also commented/suggested that similar studies are currently carried out by ATA, DBARC and now by ICRISAT so it is better to use data coming from three institution and come up with good recommendation.

Endale (head of Woreda office of agriculture) gave his comment that the justification used for this study was that the previous fertilizer recommendations’ (DAP & Urea) were not economical (which was mentioned on Ketema presentation). He wondered it would be good if the justification confirmed with research based data (especially with cost benefit analysis).

It was also said that integrating this activity with Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) activity may be important as ATA is working on soil fertility problem. Biyensa responded that ATA’s study didn’t indicate appropriate rate of fertilizer application so this study will fill this gap. Some participants recommended the comments given for this research protocol should be incorporated in small group review; every CG should be represented by appropriate individual to present and defend the protocol. Because Ketema doesn’t have good information on the above protocol to answer the questions raised by IP members.

On the second protocol of ICRISAT the following questions, comments and suggestions were raised

* Better to include highland fruit and multipurpose trees and shrubs b/c the project is dealing on crop livestock intensification.
* The initial idea for this research protocol was the study from Gudo Beret Kebele does this study enough to justify this research protocol.
* Some participates mentioned is this a priority research b/c our focus should be action oriented research rather than survey.
* Ayele (DBARC researcher) said that care need to be take that crop products alone cannot fulfill all nutritional needs.
* Endale (agriculture office head) said that practical situation at ground level need to be properly considered and implementation options should be indicated. He also indicated that the existing nutrition problem should not be denied as no one yet didn’t take ownership to handle this nutrition activity part their work (GO’s & NGO’s). Even if resource is there, there is still serious awareness problem on the proper utilization of the existing resources.

The third research protocol chickpea participatory varietal selection (PVS) trial was dropped because of two reasons.

One reason was that chickpea cannot be grown in Gudo Beret Kebele (Representative farmers from the Keble indicated that chickpea is not adapted in the area b/c it is extremely highland or cold). The second reason was, in Goshe Bado Kebele, chickpea can grow but Debre Birhan research center has already conducted site selection to undertake participatory varietal selection (PVS) on chickpea. So, it will be redundancy.

At Goshe Bado Kebele early planting of chickpea is resulting seed abortion/dying due to excess water and late planting with severe damage by frost. Endale expressed his concern that frost was a serious problem for chick pea production at Goshe Bado Kebele. So, he advised the research need to give attention towards the development or/and adaptation of frost resistance chickpea varieties suited to the area.

**ICARDA Research Protocols**

Yetsedaw from ICARDA presented two research protocols entitled with ‘’Participatory variety selection of Field pea, Durum wheat and Lentil’’ and ‘’ Integrated Management of faba bean galls”. As Yetsedaw’s presentation, five varieties from each crop types will be used for the purpose of participatory varietal selection (PVS) trial. For integrated management of Faba bean galls, one treatment and another control plot will be used.

**Discussion on ICARDA research protocols**

The following questions were raised by participants:

* Why is number of farmers per each PVS limited only to four (2 per Kebele)? It was commented from DBARC researchers to have at least 6 farmer per site/Woreda to have reasonable and good data.
* Beyene (Center director of DBARC) raised that the PVS on durum wheat is good work but after selection of varieties by farmers and researches the technology will not be taken up by farmers because of market problem. He suggested the need to link with market (i.e. market linkage).
* The fertilizer you proposed to use for durum wheat PVS was not the site specific recommendation we use for bread wheat?
* Some participant commented to do PVS on other commonly grown crops (Bread wheat, faba bean, potato etc.) in the area in addition to the proposed crops.

The participatory varietal selection trials had been approved by the IP. Especially the PVS work for lentil was given attention and more promotion was offered for this trial. This is because the productive lentil variety is great demand now a days as there is lack of this crop on market. Durum wheat PVS trial output should be linked to food processing factories (i.e. Macaroni and Pasta). Representative from Wodera union mentioned that they have a plan to establish durum wheat processing factory in the near future. The union had also wider plan to multiply different crop seeds which is possible to link the PVS activities with their seed multiplication. Regarding fertilizer application, Beza recommended that site specific recommendation is better than blanket recommendation & the trial accepted with this modification.

Questions, comments and suggestions on faba bean galls disease research protocol

* The local variety should be included in the treatment?
* Baylaton was tested last year and effective to control the disease if possible include in the treatment?
* Why faba bean varieties Dosha and Tumsa?
* Debre Birhan research center has already conducted this trial. Therefore, identifying disease resistance variety or other biological measure should be given attention rather than chemical treatment which may not be affordable by farmers though it would be effective (Endale commented).
* Because of the severity of the disease any options including chemicals should be tested (Beyene)?

Finally it was decided to do the trial with some adjustment of the treatments in a small groups for this Beyene, Dr. Nigussie and Yetsedaw were assigned.

**Identifying potential significant change stories from AR interventions and IP evaluation**

Amhaeyesus Belete from Debre Birhan University (Monitoring and Evaluation champion of the strategic IP) elaborated significant change stories that they are the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms used to understand how Innovation Platforms are indeed performing, help record stories of change from various people involved and helps feature powerful narratives about how a given program has correctly impacted on the community in the given area. Suggested change story identification criteria and most significant change story identification criteria were also briefly elaborated by Amhaeyesus on his presentation.

The following questions were raised from participants concerning this agenda.

Q#1. Why is necessary of collecting change story?

Q#2. How and by whom will those story collection be conducted?

Q#3. What is the difference from impact assessment?

It was commented also to consider what change comes on attitude of farmers and to involve farmers in the selection/identification of significant stories.

Shimelis gave a reflection for the above questions. As Shimelis said, most of development and research organizations could have very good success stories which can be used as source of lessons for non- intervention areas, neighboring individuals and also for future generations. But, in most of the cases, identifying success stories and selecting best ones for future documentation is not as such practical. Therefore, adopting identification, selection and documentation of those success stories will have great value not only for Africa RISING project but also for other organizations. The IP technical group will take major responsibility to identify significant change story and select most significant one as to that of Africa RISING project. Change stories believed to be significant will be identified and most significant one will be selected and documented.

Shimelis also mentioned that significant change stories can be very small part of impact assessment. But, they differ from impact assessment in that they can be presented on half or maximum of two page which one can read and easily understand them in short.

**Livestock Value Chain work Study**

Temesgen Alene (Africa RISING research site coordinator) presented the outputs of livestock value chain work for meeting participants. Temesgen on his presentation elaborated Livestock value chains targeted; dairy value chain agribusiness; large and small ruminants value chain businesses; supporting input/service providers; descriptions, observations and potential interventions; general observations dairy value chain; observations dairy businesses for peri-urban production system; fluid milk value chain interventions and other related issues which were produced from value chain study.

* Fattening needs cost benefit analysis with some work on the ground?
* The study should show the number of cross breed cows at the time when ILCA was operating in the area with comparisons to the present day to see the gap?
* Ayele from Debre Birhan agricultural research center, appreciating the study outputs, the document will be used as very good working manual for local partner organizations to act on important interventions from which promising results can be obtained.

Temesgen said that the results of this study and some protocol developed based on the study didn’t get owner yet and objective of the presentation was to display the outputs of the study for local partners so that they can take the whole or part of the study for further intervention.

**CIAT Research Protocol Presentation**

Biyensa from CIAT discussed his presentation on the following research protocols.

* Addressing the yield gap challenge in the Ethiopian highlands through improved management practices (Continued from last year)
* Enhancing and monitoring impacts of complementary and linked land and water management technologies and approaches at landscape/ watershed levels (Continued from last year)
* Strengthening national capacities in monitoring, evaluation and communication of soil fertility management practices that counteract soil fertility depletion (Mainstreamed to yield gap protocol) (Continued from last year)
* Reducing post-harvest losses and improving nutritional quality of grain staples in Africa RISING sites (Carried out by Mekele University)
* Integrated socio-ecological modelling to identify best-fit technologies that promote agricultural system transition to productive and eco-efficient state (Cross cutting).

On yield-gap research protocol the following points were raised:-

* One of the treatment is farmyard manure it is not possible to see the impact of organic fertilizer with in a single year. Either you have to apply your farmyard manure one year before you start the actual experiment or use a permanent plot/field.
* What is the source of farmyard manure?

Biyensa responded our plan was to plant faba bean on last year yield-gap trial plots in which we planted wheat to see the residual effect of both farmyard manure and micronutrients. But farmers already planted the plots we used last year with their own crops field so the residual effect trial was not successful. Regarding with farmyard we use farmyard from farmers but we do nutrient analysis.

On the second research protocol (i.e. watershed) the questions & answers were as follows:-

* The challenge on watershed development was getting specifically adapted tree & grass species to highland area b/c the diversity is very much limited. Endale suggested CG to find and bring tree species that will adapt the local environment from other countries which have similar agro-ecologies?
* There is a plan to measure ground water discharge at different top-sequence of the watershed how can this be possible? The watershed development work was a new initiative for the area & ground water discharge is not expected especially in the upper part of the watershed?
* How do we see livestock in the watershed as a system?
* One of the intervention proposed is introduction of high land bamboo how do you see the low survival rate in the area from previous trials? It also needs moist soil and care should be taken on appropriate propagation technique for better survival?

Biyensa from CIAT reacted that CG center agreed to work in a coordinated manner to find solutions that needs involvement of more than one CG center. Thus, watershed related issues will be treated based on this agreement. Ground water discharge measurement will be stared from the lower part of the watershed and come up to the upper part through time. Livestock is part of the system of the watershed and treated as much as possible. Wondye Desta Gudo Beret Kebele chairman added that free grazing on the watershed had already stopped and we encourage farmers to use cut and carry system. He said the great challenge on the watershed are rats? Beyene from DBARC advised to use similar chemical which they use to control rats in the research station which was effective.

On the introduction of high land bamboo Biyensa said we will check the propagation technique, try to come up with different varieties. He also mentioned it will be tested as a trial not as intervention to plant on the entire watershed.

**ILRI research protocols**

Aberra presented tree Lucerne research, irrigated-rainfed fodder for animal fattening, crop residue management and Faba bean-forage inter cropping protocols for meeting participants.

The fodder production protocol to link with animal feeding got good acceptance from IP. But, strong resistance was raised on Faba bean forage inter cropping. Endale (head of Woreda agricultural office) said that we shouldn’t recommend to keep weeds with crops which will promote the laziness behavior of farmers. Rather improved forage varieties which can be inter cropped but without reducing /minimum reduction of the yield of main food crops should be introduced.

**CIMMYT Research Protocols**

Two research protocols with title “Upgrading the bed-and-furrow system for relay cropping, N management and soil and water conservation” and “Testing mechanized options for seeding wheat” were presented by Dereje from CIMMYT.

* What is the success rate of using bed-&-furrow system in other places?
* Do the machine work on sloppy area?
* Does the machine work on vertisol areas it may also be difficult to test on the farmers plot? On the vertisol of Goshe Bado farmers usually plant after Haimle, 20 (July 27)?
* Does the machine has accessories?
* BBM works on light black soil. Participants recommended to use the machine on light black soil.

Dereje from CIMMYT reacted the bed and furrow system was successful in other places and other countries and CIMMYT had a lot of experience on it so the trial is aimed to test it under Basona conditions. Regarding with the seeding machine can’t work in very tip-slop areas. The machine can work in vertisol areas but planting should done after some shower/rain but if the planting is delayed the machine can’t work. The machine has accessories and CIMMYT trained two service providers at two AR Kebeles.

**CIP Research Protocol**

‘‘Decentralized system for community-based seed production and extension provision” and ‘Testing and promotion of appropriate ware storage technology for faba bean’ were two research protocols presented by Dereje, representing Kalpana from CIP.

Wheat, Faba bean and potato were those crops proposed for community seed production. Clustering was one of the criteria for farmer and site selection for all crops. In addition to this, willingness and capacity of farmers to construct DLS (diffused light storage) was a criteria to select farmers to participate on potato seed production. But, Kebele IP and FRG representatives said that farmers cannot afford all construction material cost so that this will not be practical. It was indicated that if fabricated materials can be covered by the project, farmers can provide local materials (wood). Based on this, Kalpana promised to cover cost of fabricated material (corrugated iron sheet and nail) will be provided. The community seed research protocol accepted with the above comments.

On ware storage technology farmers pointed out that they don’t have any pest problem related to storage (some of them said that they can store faba bean seed up to two years with no pest attack our bottleneck problem related to faba bean are pest & disease at the field). Thus, this protocol was not accepted.

**ICRAF Research Protocols**

Hadiya Seid from ICRAF presented the on-going initial apple sampling growth performance indicator and another new research protocol entitled with “Integrating sustainable bioenergy and food production for improved rural livelihoods, labor saving and climate resilience in the highlands of Ethiopia”.

*Analysis outputs of* growth performance and survival rate up to 6 months old age from both Kebeles were displayed where Goshe Bado Kebele showed better performance. This year the high land tree research protocol will continue but farmer have to buy apple seedlings by themselves. Participant commented from past experience farmer will not buy seedlings with 100% payment by themselves. They suggested different arrangements like for example 5 years to complete the whole payment; 25% farmer and 75% gov’t or project etc.

Hadiya on her presentation elaborated that Climate change, high population growth, deforestation and increasing energy use and requirement, creating pressure on agricultural land for both food and fuel. There is a need for sustainable, renewable and indigenous energy sources in the highlands of Ethiopia, and especially for women, it makes more difficult to collect fuel wood for cooking & girls are often taken out of school to assist the family, she said. Hadiya indicated that the objective of this new intervention is to address those observed challenges through enhanced efficient utilization of resources by reducing the demand via using energy efficient stove technologies which can double the energy efficiency compared to the traditional stoves.

**Strategic technical groups and operational IP representatives meeting**

On the second day June 13, 2015 the Woreda technical group (TG) members and Kebele IP representatives discussed on planting time, linking forage production with animal feeding, multipurpose tree species plantation and crop residue management issues. Based on this, cropping calendar for each soil type was set through thorough discussion with farmer research group representatives and development agents (Table 1).

***Key out comes of the 3rd IP meeting:***

* There was hot discussion, constructive comments and good interaction among meeting participants which is part of the learning process IP’s.
* Protocol owners get important feedback before implementing their research protocols.
* One research protocol from ICARDA (i.e Integrated Management of faba bean galls) accepted with comments to include local variety in the treatment and if possible to include Baylaton chemical after a group-review by Beyene, Yetsedaw and Dr. Nigussie.
* Three research protocols were rejected or didn’t get the blessing of the Woreda innovation platform (i.e. CIP ware faba bean storage research protocol; ICRISAT chickpea PVS research protocol; and ILRI faba bean/forage research protocol)

Table 1: Cropping calendar on different soil type in Goshe Bado and Gudo Beret Kebeles

| S/N | Crop type | Goshe Bado Kebele | | | Gudo Beret Kebele | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Black soil | Semi-black (‘Abolsie’) soil | Red (‘ Areda’) soil | Black soil | Semi-black (‘Abolsie’) soil | Bole (‘Beha’) soil |
| 1 | Wheat | July 24-31 | July 10-24 | July 10-24 | July 2- 17 | June 22 – July 2 | June 22 – July 2 |
| 2 | Barley | - | May 28 – June 27 | May 28 – June 27 | - | May 14-June 17 | May 14-June 17 |
| 3 | Faba bean | July 24-31 | June 8- July 7 | June 8- July 7 | June 19- July 7 | June 19-July 2 | May 28-June 22 |
| 4 | Field pea | - | June 8- July 7 | June 8- July 7 | - | May 28-June 22 | May 28-June 22 |
| 5 | Potato | - | June 8- 27 | - | - | May 28-June 17 | - |
| 6 | Lentils | Aug 7-22 (raised bed), Sept 6-10 (traditional mgt) | June 24- July 2 | June 24- July 2 | - | June 27- July 12 | June 27- July 12 |
| 7 | Chick pea | Aug 31-Sept 21 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Grass pea | July 24-31 | June 8- July 7 | June 8- July 7 | - | - | - |
| 9 | Vetch (Vicia species) | July 17-Aug 31 | June 27- July 7 | - | on ‘Belg’ season | - | - |
| 10 | Oat (Avena species) | - | Aug 14- Aug 21 | - | - | Aug 14- Aug 21 | - |
| 11 | Tree Lucerne | July 12 to July 27 | | | | | |
| 12 | Apple | July 12 to July 27 | | | | | |

**Annex**

**3nd Strategic Innovation Platform Meeting Agenda- Basona Worena Woreda**

**Date: 12 June. 2015; Venue: Eva hotel**

**Day-1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Time | Activity | Presenter | Facilitator | Note taker | Remarks |
| 2:30-3:00 | Registration |  | Shimelis |  | Briefs, Note book and pen with registration |
| 3:00 -3:10 | Welcome and Introduction to Agenda | Temesgen Alene | Temesgen | We will Assign two TG members on Friday |  |
| 3:10 -3:20 | Opening remarks | Zone/Woreda/University |  |
| 3:20 -3:30 | Self-Introduction (Ice-breaker) | All | All participants will stand up for speed networking |
| 3:30-3:45 | Reaching wider communities with stratified land quality based fertilizer recommendation in Ethiopia | Ketema (ICRISAT) |  |
| 3:45-4:00 | Farm typology based interventions for improved nutrition, income and resilience in Africa RISING sites, Ethiopia | Ketema (ICRISAT) |  |
| 4:00-4:15 | Chickpea Interventions for Intensification of Crop-livestock Systems of Ethiopia, Field crops varietal selection and management | Ketema (ICRISAT) |  |
| 4:15-4:35 | Discussion on ICRISAT protocols | All |  |
| 4:35-5:00 | Tea/Coffee break and group photo | All | Shimelis/  Temesgen |  |
| 5:00-5:15 | Participatory variety selection of Field pea, Durum wheat and Lentil protocol | Yetsedaw (ICARDA) | Temesgen |  |
| 5:15-5:30 | Integrated Management of faba bean galls | Yetsdaw (ICARDA) |  |  |
| 5:30-5:50 | Discussion on ICARDA protocols | All |  |
| 5:50-6:20 | Identifying potential significant change stories from AR interventions and IP evaluation | Shimelis and Amhaeysus |  |
| 6:20-7:30 | Lunch break |  |  |  |  |
| 7:30-7:45 | Result of livestock value chain study | Temesgen |  |  |  |
| 7:45-8:00 | Strengthening national capacities in monitoring, evaluation and communication of soil fertility management practices that counteract soil fertility depletion | Biyensa/  Tesfaye (CIAT) | Shimelis |  |  |
| 8:00-8:15 | Reducing post-harvest losses and improving nutritional quality of grain staples in Africa RISING sites | Biyensa/  Tesfaye (CIAT) |  |
| 8:15-8:35 | Discussion on first tree CIAT protocols |  |  |
| 8:35-9:00 | Tea/Coffee break |  |  |
| 9:00-9:15 | Reducing post-harvest losses and improving nutritional quality of grain staples in Africa RISING sites | Biyensa/  Tesfaye (CIAT) |  |
| 9:15-9:30 | Integrated socio-ecological modelling to identify best-fit technologies that promote agricultural system transition to productive and eco-efficient state | Biyensa/  Tesfaye (CIAT) |  |  |
| 9:30-9:45 | Enhancing and monitoring impacts of complementary and linked land and water management technologies and approaches at landscape/ watershed levels | Biyensa/  Tesfaye (CIAT) |  |  |
| 9:45-10:05 | Discussion on first tree CIAT protocols | All |  |  |
| 10:05- 10:20 | Testing of mechanized options for seeding wheat | Dereje (CIMMYT) |  |  |
| 10:20-10:35 | Upgrading the bed-and-furrow system for relay cropping, N management, and soil and water conservation | Dereje (CIMMYT) |  |  |
| 10:35-10:45 | Decentralized system for community-based seed production and extension provision (CIP) | Dereje |  |  |
| 10:45-10:55 | Testing and promotion of appropriate ware storage technology (CIP) | Dereje |  |  |
| 10:55-11:10 | Discussion on CIMMYT & CIP protocols | All |  |  |
| 11:10 -11:25 | ICRAF research Protocol | Hadia |  |  |  |
| 11:30 | Closing | Zone/Woreda head |  |  |  |
| Day-2 | | | | | |
| 8:30 – 8:40 | Briefing objective of second day meeting | Temesgen  /Shimelis | Aberra |  |  |
| 8:40 – 9:10 | Discussion on previous year’s observed challenges | All | Temesgen/ Shimelis |  |  |
| 9:10 – 11:30 | Discussion and planning cropping calendar for different soil types in both Kebeles | All | Temesgen/ Shimelis/ | Shimelis/ Temesgen |  |
| Closing |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 2: List of 3rd Strategic Innovation Platform Participants**

| S/N | Name | Sex | Organization type | Organization | | Position/Job title | | E-mail address | | Telephone |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Aberra Adie | Male | CG | ILRI | Research Assistant | |  | | 910756003 | |
| 2 | Biyensa Gurmessa | Male | CG | CIAT | Research officer | |  | | 913080441 | |
| 3 | Dereje Tirfessa | Male | CG | CIMMYT | Research Assistant | |  | | 912052913 | |
| 4 | Dr. Nigussie Tadesse | Male | CG | ICARDA | National project coordinator | |  | | 911487660 | |
| 5 | Hadiya Seid | Female | CG | ICRAF | Research Assistant | |  | | 9132932 | |
| 6 | Kalpana | Female | CG | CIP |  | |  | |  | |
| 7 | Ketema Alemu | Male | CG | ICRISAT | Research Assistant | |  | | 911869922 | |
| 8 | Shimelis Mengistu | Male | CG | ILRI/AR | Assistant research site coordinator | |  | | 912846335 | |
| 9 | Temesgen Alene | Male | CG | ILRI/AR | Research Site coordinator | |  | | 920512116 | |
| 10 | Yetsedaw Aynewa | Male | CG | ICARDA | Assistant researcher | | [ayeneyetse@gmail.com](mailto:ayeneyetse@gmail.com) | | 91820628 | |
| 11 | Amare Jima | Male | Extension | Zone agri. office | Livestock expert | |  | | 912909084 | |
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| 20 | Abegaz Ayifokru | Male | Farmers | Goshe Bado Kebele FRG | Farmer | |  | | 924140858 | |
| 21 | Desta Woldaregay | Female | Farmers | Gudo Beret Kebele FRG | Farmer | |  | | 941030348 | |
| 22 | Eshetie Teklemariam | Male | Farmers | Gudo Beret FRG | Farmer | |  | |  | |
| 23 | Hailu Woldekidan | Male | Farmers | Gudo Beret FRG | Farmer | |  | |  | |
| 24 | Mikre Gashaw | Male | Farmers | Goshe Bado Kebele | Administrator | |  | | 911919746 | |
| 25 | Wondye Desta | Male | Farmers | Gudo Beret Kebele | Administrator | |  | | 913847213 | |
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| 29 | Belete Bekure | Male | Others | Baso cooperative office | Head | |  | | 913515533 | |
| 30 | Demeke Woldetinsay | Male | Others | WOFED | NGO coordinating external fund | |  | | 912906918 | |
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| 35 | Solomon Dibaba | Male | Others | Baso TVET | Head | |  | | 913242775 | |
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